

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

VOL. X, NO. 32

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

LENTZ CRAWLS.

HIS CHALLENGE TAKEN UP BY A SOCIALIST—HE DECLINES.

Bobatic Bryanite Congressman's Bluff Called—First Makes Misstatements and is Forced to Recant—Refuses to Deny Idaho Outrages.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 27.—This city is the home of Congressman John J. Lentz, the Bryan Democrat, who shouts from the stump against corporations and as their attorney in the courts.

During the last session of Congress Lentz attempted to prove that the Republicans were alone responsible for the outlawing and murder of members of the working class in Idaho. He was the Democratic leader of the committee appointed to investigate the affair, and attempted, during all the sessions of that committee, to lay all the blood guiltiness at the door of the Republican party.

After the "investigation" was concluded the Republican members of the convention rendered a report finding that the Bryanite governor, Steunenberg, had declared martial law, and then called upon President McKinley for troops to assist him in maintaining order. That McKinley simply acted upon the request of Steunenberg, and, as required by the constitution, acceded to the request of the governor. In the report it was stated that Governor Steunenberg personally appeared before the committee and took upon himself full responsibility for all the unconstitutional and illegal acts committed in the State of Idaho during 1890, whether they were his own acts or the acts of the soldiers acting under his Steunenberg's orders.

Lentz brought in a minority report attempting to prove that McKinley was alone responsible for the acts of the troops. Dick, acting for the Republicans, made Lentz admit that Governor Steunenberg, the Democrat, had asked for the troops and declared martial law. In fact both sides proved themselves to be equally guilty.

Since the campaign opened Lentz has been frothing at the mouth about Idaho and the outrages committed upon workers in that State, and challenged Dick, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, to meet him in debate on that subject. Dick ignored him, and Lentz was going around the country blowing about what a great man he was until his bluff was called and called hard by Arthur Keep, of New York, the Socialist Labor Party organizer, who happened to be in Ohio.

The bluff was called by the appearance of the following letter in the daily papers here:

"Hon. John J. Lentz, Columbus:
Sir—I have noticed in the newspapers your challenge to Chairman Dick of the State Republican executive committee, to meet you in debate on the responsibility for the Idaho outrages, you, of course, claiming that the Republicans are responsible.

"In behalf of the Socialist Labor Party, now challenge you to meet me in debate on that subject: I to prove that the Democratic party, together with the Republican party, is responsible for the violation of law, denial of constitutional rights to and murder of working men in Idaho.

"I agree to prove, by what you say during the debate, that the Democratic party was, and is, responsible for the outrages upon law and order in Idaho, together with the wanton and brutal denial of legal and constitutional rights by the Democratic State government, in the interest of the Standard Oil company, the owners of the mines.

"I will further agree to compel you to admit, during the debate, that Mr. Bryan, or you, if elected, would do the same thing as did Governor Steunenberg or President McKinley, under the same circumstances; that is a conflict between capital and labor.

"The time to be used by both sides can be fixed as follows: You to have one hour, I to have thirty minutes; or you to have one hour and a half, I to have forty-five minutes. Time to be divided to suit you.

"The return card bears this:

ing around Republican headquarters for two or three days. Of course you may have been misquoted or your informant has lied, but the fact is that I have not been near, or around, either the Democratic or Republican headquarters. I do not, at this time, remember to have ever, in all my life, been near or in a Republican headquarters, and certainly I have not been in a near one in the last ten years.

I look upon the Republicans as being as bad and criminal as the Democrats, and that's saying a good deal.

You say you are not afraid to discuss the Idaho question with anybody. . . . But I would like to have the status of the man who has taken up the challenge. That is a legitimate request, and the preceding false statement is unnecessary.

If you will examine the World Almanac of this year you will find me noted as a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. I have addressed meetings in Columbus on several occasions, and you can be assured of my standing by inquiries of P. G. Christiansen, 90 1/2 Professor street, Cleveland, O., Secretary of the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

It seems beneath the dignity of a member of Congress to attempt to blacken a man's character by accusing him of dealing with your friends of the Republican party, and I hope you will be man enough to deny what purports to be your statement to that effect. Simply because I challenge you to a debate, and then grant you such easy terms, does not, it seems to me, warrant the assumption that I am a crook, as I would be if I had any connection with either the Democratic or Republican State or other committees.

"I hope you as a congressman do not consider yourself above the ordinary citizen, and that you will not use that as a subterfuge to get out of the debate.

"Let me say, in conclusion, that my letter challenging you stands. It is bona fide, and the best way to settle the matter is to meet me in debate. I to prove, by your own admissions, that you would murder workingmen, if elected, as did Steunenberg, the Bryanite governor of Idaho, and that Bryan would, if elected, murder workingmen as did McKinley, the Republican, in Idaho."

"That's plain English, and can be easily understood. What's your answer?

"ARTHUR KEEP."

The Socialists waited for an answer from Lentz, but he seemed to have crawled in his hole, and pulled the hole in after him. But lately he came to life with an answer (?) that is in its way a beautiful exhibition of how to crawl out of a hot corner without getting out of the corner. The answer is as follows:

"Columbus, Ohio, 12th Oct., 1900.

"Arthur Keep, Esq.,

"Care of Mr. Theodore Adams,

Columbus, Ohio.

"Dear Sir:

"The statement you quote from the "Citizen" in yours of 5th inst. is a mistake; I made no such statement to any one. Your statement that Mr. McKinley violated the law and the Constitution in the State of Idaho is correct, and I remain,

Yours faithfully,

"JOHN LENTZ."

The whole town is laughing at the boastful Mr. Lentz, and all hands are making him miserable by asking him questions about the Idaho question and the debate.

ELOQUENT TESTIMONY.

Capitalism Realizes That the S. L. P. Means Its Destruction.

The Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" has been sending out to the registered voters a return postal card with the following request:

MY DEAR SIR:

On the attached postal card you will find the names of the principal candidates for President. Will you kindly put a cross opposite the name of the candidate for whom you intend to vote on Election Day. Tear off the return card and mail as addressed. The "eagle" is making a careful postal canvass of registered voters in this county. We have mailed similar cards to a certain number of names taken from the registry list of each election district. You will notice that by this method your identity is not disclosed.

THE EAGLE.

The return card bears this:

I will vote for the following Candidate for President:

PLACE A CROSS (X) OPPOSITE THE NAME OF THE CANDIDATE YOU PREFER.

McKinley (Republican)

Bryan (Democrat)

Debs (Social-Dem.)

Woolley (Prohibition.)

Detach this card and mail at once.

The omission from the list of the name of Mallony, the Socialist Labor Party candidate, is significant of more things than one. But chiefly does it illustrate the fact that the beast Capital, like all other animals, seizes the true source of danger. Hence the "Eagle" makes no mention of the S. L. P. in taking its straw vote.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

CRUNCHING THE FREAKS.

NEBRASKA SOCIALISTS HANDLE THE BUZZ-SAW IN GREAT STYLE

The "Broad" Debsite Addressed By a Democratic Candidate—A "Professor of Magnetic Healing" Discourses on Trusts—The Buzz-Saw In Action

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.—On Sunday, October 21, Prof. (?) Kharas, nominee of the Social Debsomaniacs for governor, was billed to speak at Garfield Hall. When the Socialist Labor Party men arrived at the hall they found that the meeting was being held under the auspices of the Douglas County Workingmen's Political Club. An organization composed of freaks and crooks, inside and outside of the labor unions. We were informed that the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing trusts and the remedy; but that the discussion had been postponed for a short time to permit the Hon. Frank Ransom, Democratic nominee for the Legislature, to address the meeting.

The Hon. Frank told us what a great friend of labor he was, and how we would be missing a good thing not to elect the whole Democratic party, which is and always was a friend of labor. He declared that the miners in Pennsylvania were compelled to eat dog meat because the Trusts were in power, and the Dems would eternally smash the Trust. Somebody here whispered "Ice."

The Hon. Frank stuttered and stammered finally recovered and was moved to tears. He depicted the sufferings of the men, women and children, and declared that such a thing as starving and shooting men and women could never occur under democratic rule. Some here yelled "Steunenberg of Idaho!" Hon. Frank grew very red and said that McKinley sent the troops over the governor's head. Bernine asked if the governor's regulation was not necessary. He said no, and put his foot very much in his mouth by citing the action of Grover Cleveland at Chifeng. When asked if Sinclair was not the especial pet of the Democrats in Idaho and that Sinclair was the chief Bull-Pen tool, he said he never heard of him, but supposed he was not working at his trade. At this point questions pored in so thick and fast that the Hon. Frank was forced to plead an engagement and took a hot foot for the door.

Bernine pleaded guilty to the boarding-house also to the heartless, soulless corporation which is paying him the princely salary of ten dollars per week. And on the whole he liked it better because it placed him in the ranks of the wage slaves and enabled him with the better grace to enter the Socialist Labor Party, which had determined to nail the hide of every freak, fakir and crook in the labor movement upon the wall of public opinion.

We had a warm time, are glad we went, and will do it some more if we have the chance.

the capitalist class, the wage workers. The wage-workers have only wages, or a bare subsistence from day to day. The idea of buying the machinery of production with the pennies of the wage-slave could only occur to a freak. The wage-class has a vote; the thing for that class to do is to organize the clear-cut class conscious Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance on the economic field and the Socialist Labor Party on the political, moving on to the seizure of the public powers, or the machinery of government. It will not then need to buy the trust, nor smash it, nor confiscate—but following the precedent of the capitalist class and every preceding ruling class—the wage-workers can make laws based on the material class interests of the working class. Through these laws the capitalists can be expropriated. Or by enacting class laws in favor of labor which will place that which, even now, is no longer capital but social powers of production, into the hands of the workers. One speaker is in favor of seizing capital only upon high moral grounds. We have precedent for that also. Chattel slavery was abolished upon the high moral ground of the material class interest of the capitalist class. It was cheaper to hire the free laborer than to buy the slave. The capitalist could not afford the expense of slaves. Wages do not afford a sufficient subsistence to the working class. Therefore it is intensely immoral for men, women and children to sell themselves upon the labor market. We take our stand upon the material class interests of the wage worker and declare it to be our intention to first seize the public and then the social powers of production.

"Windy Ryan," a Social Debsfreak, at this point seized the floor and said it was a shame that such a man as Bernine should be permitted to abuse "our Gene," the immortal martyr of labor, who had done more for labor than all the Bernines in chivalry. Bernine was not a fit man to criticize the greatest of all men. Bernine had at one time run a boarding-house, exploiting girls at the rate of \$2.50 per week. That Bernine was now pretending to fight trusts while working for a heartless, soulless corporation that sold house furnishings on weekly payments. That Bernine's commissions were something enormous, and that through these commissions he had become a robber, and it was simply ridiculous for such a man to criticize a greater man than the Socialist Labor Party had ever produced.

The trust everybody knew was an economic development, and such being the case the capitalist should be treated fairly. Debs had started the American movement for the sole purpose of dealing with men like Bernine, who composed the whole Socialist Labor Party movement.

Bernine pleaded guilty to the boarding-house also to the heartless, soulless corporation which is paying him the princely salary of ten dollars per week. And on the whole he liked it better because it placed him in the ranks of the wage slaves and enabled him with the better grace to enter the Socialist Labor Party, which had determined to nail the hide of every freak, fakir and crook in the labor movement upon the wall of public opinion.

We had a warm time, are glad we went, and will do it some more if we have the chance.

ONE AMONG MANY.

A WORKINGMAN'S DISGUST WITH OLD PARTY CHICANEY.

Applies Bank Deposit Story to Himself and Friends and Finds It Does Not Work in Their Cases—Ditto the Stories of Increase of Work and Wages.

A DAILY PEOPLE representative had a conversation with a man who is disgusted with the two old parties, but as yet is not prepared to join the Socialists, though he will undoubtedly become one of them finally, if his present line of reasoning is pursued to its logical conclusion. Said he: "I am filled with a feeling of weariness and disgust when I see men who have not got a cent to their names believing the stories of the Republicans about the bank deposits of the working class. I know at least a dozen men believing in this story who are so situated that whenever their work fails, they are in such desperate straits that starvation stares them in the face. And I dare say there are thousands of workingmen who know thousands of dozens of others likewise situated and possessed of a like belief.

It is the same way in this yarn about increased wages. There are four occupations represented in my family, and I know that in every one of them there has been a continual decline in wages, in the number of working days, and an increase only in the intensification of labor; and I know further, from observation among my friends, that the same holds good of their occupations. Why,

the newspapers informed us not long ago that sixty thousand steel and iron workers had to accept a reduction in every one of the departments in the steel and iron industry; the reduction for puddlers being from \$4 to \$3 a ton, or twenty-five per cent. And this in an industry in which the greatest so-called prosperity and plentitude of employment has prevailed. Then, we have read of wholesale reductions in the sugar mills, the textile mills; of the large strikes against declining wages, like the miners, and yet the workingmen continue to believe this yarn about better wages. The fact is, that every individual worker is inclined to believe his case exceptional.

"He thinks his trade is "up against luck," and he is, therefore, vastly gullied into the belief that the rest or the working class is enjoying all the good things which he misses. Now, I think this workingman is not an exception, but a type. His condition is not an individual one, but is one that is typical of the working class. The fact that we are able to enter the world market, and compete successfully with so-called "foreign pauper labor" shows conclusively that the whole wage working class of this country has economically deteriorated.

This is demonstrated by the fact that those industries that have been most successful in that competition are the ones that have suffered the greatest wage reduction. Take the iron and steel industry, for instance. I told you how the sixty thousand workers in the iron and steel industry had to submit to reductions, some as high as twenty-five per cent. Just think, in order to secure the world markets, one quarter of the wages of these men had to be lopped off. This is equally true of other industries successful abroad. American coal is supreme abroad, but at what cost to our miners their strike too clearly tells. And so on down the list. These are irrefutable facts—these are facts so widespread, so broadcast and international in their operations, involving so many of the working class, that the man who in idleness curses his trade, and dares his wage reductions as a case of individual hard luck is a fool, incapable of a comprehensive view of modern industrial conditions. Any workingman who sticks his hands into his empty pockets, or reads of the daily suicides of the destitute, and then believes the stories of large bank deposits by the working class—bank deposits owned by the middle class and the capitalists—and the yarns of the Republicans, is worthy of ridicule and abuse."

The DAILY PEOPLE representative gave his cordial assent to all this, and then told his friend that a belief in the ability to work is the sole criterion of success.

Information was circulated among the men that there would be plenty of free beer and grub at the meeting, and that the bosses would fraternize with the men.

Of course, most of the men, afraid of shop persecution, attended the meeting. Mann made a prosperity, etc. address. He told his auditors that they could best sustain their unparalleled prosperity by voting the Republican ticket. It was proposed that the men wear a campaign hat at the parade, and some head measurements were taken. The next day the foremen in the shop went around and took the names of the men, and the size of hat they wear.

Needless to say, the Socialist Labor Party men, of whom there are a number in the shop, were conspicuous by their absence from the meeting. When asked what size hat they wear they replied, it was none of the company's business, and no one can be so foolish as to believe that these men will smash their own machine.

What, then, is the remedy? The people are divided into two distinct classes—the tool-owning class on the one hand; the toolless on the other—

any of the things cited by the representative's friend. Capitalists are both Democrat and Republican. Both thrive on unpaid labor. To believe that either or both will end the system by which this is possible, is to believe that man is in favor of destroying vegetation and all the other natural sources by which he lives. This is certainly folly. And so is a workingman's belief that either will help him. He must rely upon himself and his class. He must not believe the stories that either of the parasites on the back of labor tell him. He must join his own political party, the Socialist Labor Party and none other; as that is the party which tells no stories, but recites facts. Facts that have scared themselves on the hearts and minds of the workers: that compose the history of their bitter struggles, and that are happening in their daily and individual lives. An end to all stories; to work for the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Republic!" So concluded the DAILY PEOPLE representative, after which he and his friend parted.

PRAISE FOR A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

Capitalist Commendation of a Traitor to the Working Class.

"We have already, and at considerable length, called attention to the good work that was being done in industrial France by M. Millerand, the Socialist Minister of Commerce, and we have unhesitatingly praised the efforts of this man, who has been able to apply to the Government of France certain beneficial principles of Socialism, without arousing the ire of the bourgeoisie, and which, simply because he applied them in a legal manner, have caused him to be ostracized by the DANGEROUS ELEMENTS OF HIS OWN PARTY, led by the revolutionary, Guesde." New York "Times," October 23.

The above extract from a "Times" editorial is written in the same vein of commendation as scores of others from capitalist papers. The "Times" is one of the ultra-capitalistic organs. It never mistakes foes for friends. In this case the instinct of the capitalist class is not at fault. Millerand has proved himself to be what the "wicked" Socialists of the Socialist Labor Party of France charged him with being, a traitor to the working class, and a faithful servant to the capitalist class.

The "certain beneficial principles of Socialism" which Millerand has applied have resulted in the massacre of French workingmen in Martinique and Creoson. That such "beneficial principles" should be highly acceptable to the ruling class, and should not arouse "the ire of the bourgeoisie" is easy to understand. It is for the upholding of just these same "beneficial principles" that the capitalist class in all lands is fighting so hard to-day. It is also easy to understand how delighted the Capitalists are to see a "Socialist" take a leading part in the work of shooting these "beneficial principles" into the wage workers."

The growth of the Socialist movement is the one danger which menaces international Capitalism. The "Red Spectre" stalks like a nightmare through the dreams of the capitalists in Europe and America. Having failed to suppress it

A Railroader Who Is "Not" In Politics.

INTRODUCTION.

The correspondence which follows will doubtless bring to the minds of all an editorial which recently appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE. In that editorial was shown the viciousness of the "non-political" trades union. This is supplemented all along the line. There is not an editor of a labor paper who is not railing his influence for some party or other. When he can and where he can he sells his influence to the highest bidder. The case in Missouri is not an unusual one. It simply happens that the labor fair is running on his union record for a job that is larger than the average that falls to the lot of the fakir.

Foley is doubtless aware of the record of the Republican party, and he knows that it has lined up at all times against the working class. In 1882 and 1883 when he took the places of the strikers, in other words performed the very act that the trades unions are supposed to stand against, there was on the largest strike in which the railroaders ever figured. They were a power, supposedly, and they threw their power against the solid, united front of capitalism. They were beaten back, and when they count their dead the number reached one hundred. The wounded numbered three times as much, because the soldiers shot to kill. Now we find a man who has been through that, who saw the whole strike, who has seen the many strikes since then, coming to the working class and asking for votes to elect a party which was responsible for such slaughter, and which would to-day be willing to go even deeper.

We find with him the non-political trades unionist, sulking up to stab his class, and then wimping and fawning when he is dragged to light. The letters speak for themselves.

CONFRONTED WITH HIS GUILT

To F. L. RONEMUS,

Grand Secretary, B. R. C. of A.
Dear sir and Brother—In the October number of the "Journal" is an article headed, "Help Unionism at the Ballot-Box," signed Nat. G. Eaton, G. V. C., also National Organizer of the Brotherhood. From the position he holds one would naturally suppose him to be well versed on the labor movement and know it down to the very point. He is engaged day after day in organizing them into a body for their protection against the greedy capitalist class, teaching (or pretending to teach them) their rights. Now what is the crime that our Vice-Chief is guilty of? He goes to the convention, draws up a constitution prohibiting any partisan politics in the union, in fact excludes all politics, and now he comes out performing the aerobatic act of straddling both old corrupt, capitalistic, labor skinning, labor defeating parties. Can you tell the rank and file of the railway Carmen what position is offered you by these capitalistic parties for betraying them to the ranks of the capitalistic parties? Is Powderly's gain your ambition? Does Missouri need a labor commissioner? Will you kindly tell us of your ambitious dreams? The rank and file has noticed your ambition for some time in the past, but thought it was within the ranks of labor, but is it possible that it is in the ranks of capitalistic?

There are three parties in the field, and there are three classes in society, and each of these classes has a political representative in the field. The first is the Republican party, representing the interests of the great capitalist class, which is evidenced by the legislation passed every day by that class. And is represented by Mr. McKinley, the man who sent the "military" to murder the miners in the Bull Pen of Idaho. Next we have the Democrats, the party of the middle class. This class is engaged in passing legislation for the small producers and the small farmers. This is evidenced by the way they cried for free silver, so as to enable the small farmer to lift the burden of mortgage from their shoulders, and this year by crying anti-trust so as to enable the small mercantile class to compete with the large concerns, but never once have these parties, either of them, taken any note of the wage earners. This free silver party is the party which had its governor send the troops to the scene of the strike at Wardner, Idaho, to assist our plutocrats, the Republicans, in doing the dirty work of murdering the striking miners, striking against one of the greatest trusts.

We have a third party, and that party is the party of the proletariat, the working class; this party is the Socialist Labor Party, which is the only party that has true union men on their ticket, because they stand not bribed, but for the abolition of capitalism and wage slavery and therefore for the emancipation of the working class.

FRANK L. RONEMUS,

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 21, 1900.
Mr. E. L. Ronemus, Grand Secretary
B. R. C. of A., Editor Official Journal,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear sir—Your argument in defense of Pure and Simple Fakirism has been duly received and carefully read (I assure you) by one who is in the labor movement, not to collect dues and ride over the country accompanied by his "better-half" at the expense of the workers by one who is honest enough to stand for what he knows is right, and stands there regardless of income. You say you are in sympathy with the Socialist movement

Now naturally by your words I would have to put you down as the enemy of the working class, inasmuch as you are trying to induce the workers to vote against their own interest by voting for the Dem-Rep parties and for one-fourth of the product of their toil instead of the Socialist Labor Party which would give them the full product of their toil through the Co-operative Commonwealth. Be he who he will, so long as he favors and works for the continuation of the capitalist system and the exploitation of the working class, whether he be an organizer, a Grand V., he must uphold true unionism, that is: to the worker belongs the results of his labor; if otherwise, he is labor's enemy, and as I belong to the labor army, he is my enemy. Brother, you had better be a scab on the industrial field than on the political. Hoping you will be able to see the error of your way, I have the esteemed honor of ascribing myself.

Yours for the emancipation of the working class.

I. A. DUNKELBERGER.

Roanoke, Va., Old Hickory, 168, Roanoke, Va.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Yours of October 10th duly received with communication which I herewith return, but not for the reason that my political affiliations would not permit me to publish it. I am really in sympathy with the Social party and am not altogether silent in my community, though, as you must know, my occupation keeps me practically a prisoner that I cannot take as active a part as I otherwise would. But as I am first and above everything else for our Brotherhood, and believing that at present it would be bad taste to allow anything political to appear in our official journal, I respectfully submit to your own better judgment the belief that nothing can be gained by the publication of your communication, while much can be lost by creating hard feelings on the part of Brother Eaton and his friends. Now, I realize the just rebuke that you can administer to me by declaring that I have favored Brother Eaton in allowing his article to appear in print, and I certainly would have refused to have given it space had I taken a second thought, as I now more fully realize that he has violated Article 10 of Section 11 in the Grand Lodge Constitution by suggesting the membership supporting any political candidate whatever, but when you consider that here in Missouri the S. L. D. are practically out of the fight (even though the principles are well advocated by a small portion of the voters) and that there is a bitter fight between the Democrat and Republican candidates, one or the other of whom is sure to be elected, I believe Brother Eaton was earnestly doing what he thought to be right and proper. While I do not protect him for his violating of the section of constitution referred to, it is a well known fact that Brother Foley is a union man, and Brother Eaton, being somewhat enthusiastic, let his better judgment get lost, and I may have done the same by allowing his suggestion to be published. Therefore, I believe you will agree with me that no good could now come by antagonizing Eaton, while the harmony of the membership would no doubt be considerably disturbed. I will have occasion to editorially refer to these matters and will give due notice that no partisan politics of any nature will ever again be admitted to the columns of the "Journal" while I am in charge.

I will say that your article is not the only one that Eaton's communication has brought to the "Journal" in protest. I have one from East St. Louis, which scorches him beautifully, but without entering into any political discussion, but emphatically protests against his methods. I think I can publish this article by paring it down somewhat which will be quite as much as Brother Eaton will be able to bear. Your article is a much better written article than the one in question, but is of a nature that can not be termed political, simply a protest against any political discussion through the "Journal." I have also another one from Mobley, Mo., which I will have to refuse, at least in part, on account of it advocating the election of Dockery instead of Foley for governor of Missouri. If I have offended by admitting Brother Eaton's article, I believe I am justified in making amends by not further offending by allowing serious political discussions to be published that would cause dissensions. Our Brotherhood is progressing nicely, and I trust, it will continue along the same line until we can show what the Carmen can accomplish through organization.

I regret that I may have offended you in returning your communication, but think that you will agree with me that it would not be for the best interests of the order to publish it. I will not allow any more references to any partisan political aspirant for office in any way, and hope my course will be approved by you. I would be very much pleased to have a communication from you on the good of the order, or, in fact, anything except what might be of such a nature as to cause dissension between any party of our members.

FRANK L. RONEMUS,

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 21, 1900.
Mr. E. L. Ronemus, Grand Secretary
B. R. C. of A., Editor Official Journal,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear sir—Your argument in defense of Pure and Simple Fakirism has been duly received and carefully read (I assure you) by one who is in the labor movement, not to collect dues and ride over the country accompanied by his "better-half" at the expense of the workers by one who is honest enough to stand for what he knows is right, and stands there regardless of income. You say you are in sympathy with the Socialist movement

We Socialists know how you are in sympathy, full well do you know that if the Socialists get in power you would lose your fat salary. In other words you know that then some good would be accomplished and your A. F. of L. rotteness would be laid on the shelf or thrown into the garbage barrel. I have been in the labor movement from top to bottom and know it. I am at present (but thank goodness not many weeks longer) secretary of my local, secretary of the C. T. and L. Co., and secretary of the State Federation. I KNOW whereof I speak. You fakirs shout no politics in the union (meaning no Socialist policies in the union), which is evidenced by the fact that when capitalistic policies were presented to the "Journal" they were printed in bold type and when Socialist policies were presented in argument to defeat the stand taken by the benchmen of the capitalists they were turned back as unconstitutional, but that is right my simple pure friend, do thy duty to thy capitalist class of which thou art a part. Stand true to thy position when thrones and principalities, when capitalistic governments are trembling under the apprehension that the workers will at last see true light. Be sure that you make the right selection, or possibly better, as fakirs generally do, choose both parties, so ye will be sure of success in after life.

It was no surprise that my communication was returned as will be proved by the fact the arrangements were already made for the publication of the same in case they were returned, and rest assured that it will be read by many thousand more workers, also the letters bearing upon the subject, that would have read same had it been published in your "Journal." You have simply taken the responsibility from Bro. (?) Eaton and placed it upon yourself. You are guilty and your conscience tells you so of treason to the working class; and you yourself must also be aspiring for a bowl of the soup at the capitalistic dish out.

You say the brothers hold a card in their unions. So did Steinberger, the Bull Pen builder. So did President McKinley, who sent the troops to guard the Bull Pen. So did Kennedy who decided in favor of the Standard Oil Company. So did Gompers, that beautiful Gompers, but still we had the Bull Pen, had the Cow Pen promised, and Mike Devine murdered, a hero for true principles. And now Brother Ronemus also holds a card, and he, too, is aiding the capitalistic parties by trying to get them back into power to enable them to build more Bull Pens and also possible Cow Pens which were promised.

A certain Abraham Steinberger, of Mississippi and Cincinnati, appears upon the scene, and after working up the middle of the readers Populist ticket for Mr. Dick of the Republican State Committee, securing for him enough signatures to certify the nomination of a Pop ticket, turned his attention to the Debs party. The "Enquirer" publishes documents proving its case against Steinberger, and proceeds to show how Mr. Steinberger also used the Social Democratic party for Mr. Dick of the Republican party. As follows:

"Now there is another story growing out of this same difficulty among the Middle-of-the-Roaders. Several weeks ago the active and energetic Mr. Steinberger asked Mr. Hart to bring President Klein, of the Young Men's Social Democratic League, to the Galt House. Mr. Klein is a young man who is sometimes a salesman, sometimes an insurance agent and sometimes a Social Democratic agitator. Mr. Hart and Mr. Klein are friends, associates and kindred spirits in reform politics. The National Young Men's Social Democratic League, of which Mr. Klein is president, was organized in Cincinnati last July. The chief adviser of both State Chairman Hart, of the Middle-of-the-Roaders, and of President Klein, of the Social Democratic League, is Leo Block, a clothing cutter employed by Feder, Silberberg & Co. Curiously enough, he is not active in either Populism or Social Democracy. He is simply a consulting expert, so to speak, in reform politics. Both Chairman Hart and President Klein say that he is a great man in making any kind of a deal.

"They rely much upon his acumen, and, should they decide to form a Democratic National Committee of what they know about transactions in which Chairman Dick of the Republican State Committee figures, they declare that all negotiations must be carried on through or with Mr. Block. But to resume the thread of the second narrative, Mr. Hart introduced Mr. Klein to Mr. Steinberger at the Galt House. Mr. Steinberger said that the chief purpose of the Social Democratic League, as he understood it, was the same as that of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists—to kill Bryan off. He proposed that Mr. Klein should make a tour of the State with him. Mr. Klein was to arrange Social Democratic meetings, select Social Democratic candidates for Congress and in every way help the noble cause along. Mr. Steinberger simultaneously was to do the same thing among the Populists. Mr. Steinberger, though a poor man, agreed to pay all expenses, hire halls and compensate Mr. Klein handsomely for his trouble. Mr. Klein accepted the proposition without a moment's hesitation. On September 23, Mr. Klein and Mr. Steinberger started on their great mission, beginning the work at Toledo. Mr. Steinberger told Mr. Klein that he would contribute liberally to the local campaign funds of the Social Democrats, as they traveled along. At Toledo, Mr. Klein, after a careful investigation reported to Mr. Steinberger that while the Social Democrats were in need of money and could accomplish a great deal with a comparatively small sum, they were too loyal to accept assistance from any hand than that of their beloved president. Mr. Klein said that he had argued with them earnestly and endeavored to show them the error of their attitude in a time of actual financial stress; but they were adamant. 'We take the money from you or we do not take it all,' they said. 'Even though the party suffers for the time being we shall have the proud knowledge that we have not sacrificed the sacred principle of loyalty to our president and leader.'

"Mr. Klein, therefore, was compelled to request Mr. Steinberger to respect this delicacy of sentiment among

POLITICS IN OHIO.

AS THEY WARM UP, ISHMAELITES FALL OUT OVER SPOILS.

Middle-of-the-Roaders Used by Republicans—Steinberger Rounds Up Debs Democracy for Republican Committee—Paid for By Dick.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—That the political situation in this State is rather mixed is proven by a series of events now happening. That the State is considered "close" by both Republicans and Democrats cannot be denied. The Democrats are exerting all their power to roll up a good vote for the trust-owner's candidate, Bryan, while the Republicans are straining every nerve to carry the State for the other trust candidate, McKinley. Such being the case, the Ishmaelites of politics, those who hang on the outskirts of the battle and fight for both sides when paid, are reaping a harvest.

Ishmaelites sometimes fall out over the division of the spoils. The chief Ishmaelite will as readily rob the private as he will those for whom he works. Because of readiness to skin his fellows displayed by one of the leading lights of Ishmael trouble is brewing and the pot is boiling over. In the "Enquirer" of last week the following, too true tale was unfolded:

Debs was here, the "only" Debs, and his coming was heralded by the Republican newspapers in type that they who ran might read. Such type in such places costs money, considerable money. Where did it come from? was the question asked on all sides. Again Debs has confined his ministrations to the close States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, with dash into Kentucky and Missouri, as a chaser. Why this was thus was not understood until the falling out referred to happened. The story, as told by the "Enquirer" is as follows, stripped of the usual "Enquirer" verbiage:

A certain Abraham Steinberger, of Mississippi and Cincinnati, appears upon the scene, and after working up the middle of the readers Populist ticket for Mr. Dick of the Republican State Committee, securing for him enough signatures to certify the nomination of a Pop ticket, turned his attention to the Debs party. The "Enquirer" publishes documents proving its case against Steinberger, and proceeds to show how Mr. Steinberger also used the Social Democratic party for Mr. Dick of the Republican party. As follows:

"Now there is another story growing out of this same difficulty among the Middle-of-the-Roaders. Several weeks ago the active and energetic Mr. Steinberger asked Mr. Hart to bring President Klein, of the Young Men's Social Democratic League, to the Galt House. Mr. Klein is a young man who is sometimes a salesman, sometimes an insurance agent and sometimes a Social Democratic agitator. Mr. Hart and Mr. Klein are friends, associates and kindred spirits in reform politics. The National Young Men's Social Democratic League, of which Mr. Klein is president, was organized in Cincinnati last July. The chief adviser of both State Chairman Hart, of the Middle-of-the-Roaders, and of President Klein, of the Social Democratic League, is Leo Block, a clothing cutter employed by Feder, Silberberg & Co. Curiously enough, he is not active in either Populism or Social Democracy. He is simply a consulting expert, so to speak, in reform politics. Both Chairman Hart and President Klein say that he is a great man in making any kind of a deal.

"They rely much upon his acumen, and, should they decide to form a Democratic National Committee of what they know about transactions in which Chairman Dick of the Republican State Committee figures, they declare that all negotiations must be carried on through or with Mr. Block. But to resume the thread of the second narrative, Mr. Hart introduced Mr. Klein to Mr. Steinberger and said: 'I will no longer stand this. I have torn my hat, I have broken my specs and I have torn my shirt. I want compensation and I want to go home. I can in Cincinnati earn \$15 a week, where I will go to make insurance.'

"That's all right," said Steinberger. "In six hours we can get signatures enough at three cents apiece to put you on the ballot. I'll buy you a suit of clothes and we'll hire halls so you won't have to speak outdoors. I'll pay all the expenses and you've got to run in the interest of the party."

"Mr. Pomeroy therupon consented to become a candidate for Representative in Congress.

"After the adjournment of the convention which nominated Pomeroy Mr. Klein secretly followed Steinberger when that person left the hotel. Steinberger went almost directly to the office of Chairman, &c., Dick. Mr. Klein had become very much dissatisfied by Wednesday, and in addition had run up a hotel bill of \$380, which, upon investigation, he had learned was charged personally to him and not to Steinberger. He therefore confronted Steinberger and said: 'I will no longer stand this. I have torn my hat, I have broken my specs and I have torn my shirt. I want compensation and I want to go home. I can in Cincinnati earn \$15 a week, where I will go to make insurance.'

"I will give you \$10 a week to work for me," said Steinberger. "You go where you haven't got a candidate for Congress and get one out. You go to Toledo, and if your candidate there hasn't got enough signers on his petition you pay for them and get his name on the ballot. For this I will give you \$10 a week."

"And what do I get for this damage?"

"For this torn hat and these broken specs I will torn this shirt?"

"That I will pay for, too."

"When will you pay?"

"After I get some more money."

"And now?"

"Now I will give you \$5."

"That was enough to determine Mr. Klein as to the course he would pursue. He finally took his departure for Cincinnati, agreeing to stop off at Dayton and then up to a Social Democratic candidate there. He did stop off, but he warned all Social Democrats against Steinberger. As soon as he reached Cincinnati he sent warning by mail to Social Democrats all over the State.

"On Thursday morning a week ago Mr. Klein met Steinberger in the postoffice.

"Oh," said Steinberger at once, "to-night Debs will speak here. That is fine for the cause. I have in my pocket \$10 which I shall place in his hand."

A KINDNESS TO DEBS.

"Mr. Klein, with dignity, informed Steinberger that Debs would not accept \$10 from him, and he added an expression of opinion to the effect that Debs

the Social Democrats, but he would oblige Mr. Steinberger willingly by taking charge of any contributions he might care to make to Social Democratic campaign funds and personally conveying them to the proper parties. After this explanation, Mr. Steinberger made an evasive answer and apparently allowed the subject to slip his mind. From that moment Mr. Klein suspected that Steinberger's motives might be open to a serious question. He had in fact felt a certain distrust when Steinberger registered at the hotel as "A. Brown."

"From Toledo Mr. Klein and Steinberger went to Cleveland where they stayed at the Forest City Hotel. Here again the subject of campaign fund contribution was brought up, this time by Mr. Klein himself. Mr. Klein said that in Cleveland also he had found that the Social Democracy would accept money from no one but their president. Mr. Klein's suspicions concerning Steinberger's motives were much strengthened here. Steinberger completely evaded the question of campaign contributions.

At Cleveland, Steinberger told Mr. Klein that he wanted the Social Democrats to have Debs meetings at Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus and Cincinnati. Mr. Klein consequently telegraphed Mr. Debs and arranged for his recent meetings at Toledo and Cincinnati. MR. STEINBERGER PAID ALL THE EXPENSES OF THE GATHERINGS.

"From Cleveland Steinberger came directly to Cincinnati. He gave Mr. Klein \$7, and told him to stay in Columbus a couple of weeks. Mr. Klein went to the American Hotel in Columbus. His instructions were to launch a Social Democratic candidate for Congress. Steinberger was to return and get out a Populist candidate. Mr. Klein's suspicion of Mr. Steinberger's sincerity had grown much stronger—especially since he had been furnished with only \$7 to pay his expenses for the first two weeks of a congressional campaign, which was really not more than half the sum he felt that he needed. He therefore decided to live at the hotel at the expense of Steinberger, watch developments, and see what could be made out of the situation.

"At the hotel he met H. Lee, a man from Cincinnati, who was employed by Steinberger in Columbus to secure signatures to a Populist petition. Lee is not himself a Populist, but a Social Democrat. He warned Mr. Klein against Steinberger. 'I tell you he's rotten,' said Lee to Klein. 'If I didn't owe \$6 board here I would go home and get out of politics. Steinberger is making suckers of all of us.' Mr. Lee gave Mr. Klein an account of his operations in Columbus. Steinberger brought Mr. Lee from Cincinnati and took him to the office of chairman, &c., Dick, of the Republican committee. Chairman, &c., Dick himself instructed Lee how to get signatures, and particularly directed him to certain carriage factories and other large manufacturing establishments. Lee said that he had been at the Neil House for a week with Steinberger, who was registered there as "A. Brown." Steinberger had plenty of money, and spent it in riotous living, but wouldn't give Lee a cent more than he earned taking signatures. Lee was compelled on one occasion to apply to Chairman, &c., Dick for money to pay his board. He was given \$6 by that gentleman. A week ago Monday morning Steinberger came back from Cincinnati and brought to the American Hotel a man named C. C. Pomeroy. Steinberger, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Klein nominated him as the Populist candidate for Congress. Pomeroy hesitated about running. 'This isn't any kind of a nomination,' said he, 'and I ain't got any decent clothes and can't make a speech anyway.'

Socialists, Republicans and Democrats.

BY JOSEPH F. MALLONEY.

The social life of our time must have political expression; the Socialist Labor party is the political expression of the life of the working class. The instinct which leads man to protect himself also leads any economic class to protect itself. The control of the powers of government, the ability, not only to initiate laws, but also to enforce them, is protection in its highest form. Every act of a government must be saturated with the spirit of those who carry it through. The mere right to pass laws is nothing, because a law has effect only when the body passing it also has the power to enforce it. The privilege of carrying out the spirit of the law is but very little. The legislative function only becomes thorough when there is but one standpoint in drafting, interpretation, and enforcement.

The Socialist Labor Party takes its stand upon the materialistic conception of history. Material interests actuate men both physically and morally. Man develops his intellect because the improvement of his mental faculties will enable him to gain his living with greater ease. Man, consciously or unconsciously, cultivates his moral nature, because he learns that there are certain laws which cannot be transgressed.

Man is a gregarious animal, and living in society the rights of the individual must at all times yield to the rights of society as a whole. The relation of man to the whole species varies exactly as the methods whereby man gains his living. As society evolves we find that there is an unceasing conflict between different classes—the possessors and the dispossessed.

This class struggle manifests itself today in a contest between the wage-working class and the capitalist class. The former is not in a condition of chattel slavery, but because of the peculiar method whereby it lives is in a condition of wage slavery. The workingman has but one thing to sell—his labor power. He cannot divorce it from himself, and in order to realize anything from it must sell it to those who control the machinery of production.

This labor power, applied to natural resources and raw material, produces all new wealth. It is the working class, the world over, that produces wealth. It is the working class that produces capital. It is the working class that conserves all wealth, and were it not for this class the human race would be starving within a week.

The capitalist class, on the contrary, performs no labor that is useful to society. It is rich because there are millions of men in the world who receive in wages a sum much smaller than the value of the wealth which they produce. This difference between the cost of raw material, the value of the machinery consumed in production, and the price paid for labor power, is the source from which the capitalist class draws its wealth. The struggle to-day is for the possession of the instruments of production, the means of transportation, communication and exchange. On the one side is the class which produced them, and as a reward for that production received only enough for a miserable existence. On the other side is the class which at present has them in possession, but which neither produced them in the past nor operates them at the present time.

All industrial functions are social in their nature, and it is against their private ownership that the Socialist protests. No class could stand for a moment unless it had in its hands, and used for its own benefit, all the powers of government. The capitalist class is concerned about the election of a man to say office whether it is that of President or Alderman in the smallest city in the land. The members of that class may not wish the office for themselves, but for their personal friends, but they understand that it is essential to their well-being that men who can be trusted to work for the best interests of the capitalist class be elected.

The bitterness of political contests has its well-springs in this trouble between the classes. Personal animosities could never stand the test of a long drawn conflict. It is only when the material welfare of man is threatened that he will fight without cessation and without mercy.

The members of no class are competent, no matter how benevolent or well-meaning they may be, to legislate for a class to which they are naturally inimical.

For this reason the working class was compelled to form a party which would stand without equivocation, and without hesitation, by and for the interests of the working class. It finds its political protection in the Socialist Labor Party, and not grows in size and in force the great work upon which it has entered becomes easier. This increased facility has two main reasons: first, the workers reach a wider pitch of solidarity; second, the continued evolution brings the strained relations between the exploiting and the exploited classes nearer the point of open and violent conflict.

The Republican party is the advocate of the powerful rich and prosperous capitalist class. All its legislation tends to keep this class in control of the legislative, the judiciary and the executive branches. There is not a law which it passes the intent of which is not the protection of the class which gave it birth. Whenever it passes a law ostensibly in favor of the working class it knows that its judges and its officers will either declare it to be unconstitutional or will allow it to remain a dead letter.

The history of the Republican party, especially during the past twenty years, has been one unbroken series of endeavors to wrench the capitalist class

A REVIEW OF THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

(Continued from page 2.)

pay-roll for some years past, and who has on several occasions given evidence of her worth as a political decoy duck for capitalism in St. Louis, Washington and Pennsylvania. She has been alternately Bryanite, Populist, Independent and Debsite, but all the time she has been used by Republican managers.

During the strike the railroads could not make the excuse of "no cars," to the independent companies as there were cars in plenty and if the smaller mines were operated then the small operators would make money. Therefore, the attempts at shutting them down.

That was one of the reasons for allowing the marchings. The chief reason for such leniency can be found, though, in the political conditions existing, which bring up another object the trust had in view.

Bryan and his managers were accused of working up the strike at first. No doubt the Bryanites would be delighted at the breaking out of a strike, during which men women and children would be outraged and murdered. Then he and his ilk could do some tall shouting and make great headway. But it was not the Bryanites who cooked up the strike. The strike, as has been shown, was inevitable because of the foul conditions under which the miners were compelled to exist. It was, though, turned to advantage by the Republicans.

HANNA'S LIEUTENANTS.

Mitchell, the President of the United Mine Workers of America, is Hanna's man; Hanna is chairman of the Republican national committee. Hanna has been claiming that under Democratic rule states were lost and that under Republican rule strikes were successful. He needed a strike in his business as an object lesson, just before election, for workingmen. He was to step in and get the operators and railroads to agree to the demands, or part of them, then he and the Republicans could pose as the friends of labor, who assisted labor when it was in trouble. If a seeming raise in wages could be gained then the Republican party could take the credit for having caused "prosperity."

Needless to say the large capitalists found the scheme much to their liking, as it would enable every Republican spellbinder to knock holes in Bryan's demagogic vaporings of love for the down-trodden. Bryan could be shown to be an impractical dreamer, while the Republicans were "practical." All this would help their candidate McKinley, and prevent the election of a reactionist who, while he could do them no harm, might cause them annoyance by trying reactionary schemes. Again it would be impolitic for them to shoot and outrage strikers so near election. One Home-stead was enough for them.

Since the beginning of the end Hanna has been prominent in the handling of the strike. He has openly said that he has managed the details of the settlement and Mitchell has virtually admitted the same thing. Mitchell has acted the lieutenant well, and has kept the men guessing to such an extent that it has been very easy for him to work out the plans laid down for him. Already the Republican spellbinders are using the "victory gained by the strikes" as campaign argument for the Republican party. It was a cunning move.

The strike is now over and the order to go back to work has been issued by the fakirs but the squelching of the small operator is to continue. To pay the excessive freight charges, and pay the increase in wages they must get an increase in price at tidewater if they wish to save themselves from bankruptcy.

As the large operators and coal carrying roads, while ostensibly many separate concerns, are really one, therefore the railroad can charge a very high rate for carrying coal knowing that what it loses as a coal company it gains as a railroad, but the price fixed for itself are the prices charged to the small operator, and there is where the small operator is pinched. To have to add to his freight charges an additional ten per cent in wages will wipe out his "margin of profit," and put him out of business. He will be forced to sell and can only sell to the trust.

STING IN THE TAIL.

Therefore do we notice at the end, (the sting in the tail) of the order to go back to work issued by Mitchell, the notice calling upon the men who go back to work to get ready to support the men who stay out. The large operators have all posted notices; their men go back. The men working for the large operators will find that their "raise" of ten per cent will go to keep out on strike the miners working for the independent operators. In other words the large operators get the credit for raising wages until April 1, 1901—mark the date well—when in reality they are paying the men working for the small operators, to stay out and bankrupt said small operator.

Steadily, quietly, have two of the objects sought been gained by the operators. The last object sought that of preventing a real organization has also been, for the time being, gained. The United Mine Workers of America is in the position of having gained a victory, a victory truly not worth fighting for but still a "victory." The men will still have to buy at company stores, live in company houses; be robbed at the weighing; paid once a month instead of twice a month as the law requires; their children will be compelled to go to work at 7 and 8 years of age; their clothes will be mean, their food poor and no noticeable improvement will take place in their condition. Yet a victory will be claimed, because they will be told that after being on strike for 41 days, having two of their class killed and over forty injured besides losing over \$5,000,000 in wages, they have got the operators to concede something. All of which "something" the operators have already made from the raised prices charged for coal while the strike was on.

By next April the political conditions now in existence will not prevail. At that time Mitchell and his gang will be told to work us another strike, over the

refusal of the operators to continue the raise of ten per cent. Then the operators will shoot, club and murder the strikers as an example to them of the "value of organization," and the lesson, they will receive at that time, the operators fondly hope will last them for another 24 years. As the lesson of the disastrous strike of 1876 seems to have taken that time to be forgotten.

SOCIALIST POSITION PROVEN.

The strike of the miners, just past, proves again the contention of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that the pure and simple union of to-day is but organized scaberry. Here is a body of 140,000 men, immense in potential power good, made pliant tools by the capitalist class, and used by that class as a club with which to dash out the brains of the middle class, and as an agency to make votes for the capitalist class. To such depths of infamy have the so-called "leaders" of tradesunionism fallen. Played with as pawns upon the chessboard of capitalism; and then given, in place of the miserable crust asked for, a paltry husk. It is awful to behold.

But there is a new day coming. The time is being forced, as is every other worker, to the conclusion that there can be no rest for him, no security for his wife, no happiness for his children so long as the beast of capitalism exists. Already many of the miners begin to see how they were tricked, and their hope of years just about to be realized snatched from their outstretched hands. Already there heard the mutterings of the storm to come, when clarified by the teachings of the Socialist, the miners shall rise like lions after slumber, and free themselves from the incubus of the United Mine Workers of America, its takings and misdeeds, and standing under the dual banner of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance march to the conquest of the public powers, and the overthrow of the capitalist class, with its wage slavery, misery, shooting, clubbing and murdering.

THE CLOUD ON THE HORIZON.

Republicans Unable to Read the Signs that Foretell Disaster.

The New York "Press," with unusual wisdom and gravity remarks that when McKinley is inaugurated for his second term there will not be a cloud on the financial sky. It may not be a cloud that darkens the financial sky, but there is a suspicious blackness in some quarters, and that blackness grows from day to day. The unrest that always precedes an election is more noticeable this year than ever before, and while there has been no great break, large enough to engulf the smaller fry wholesale, there has been an opening made, and it widens and widens. It will take more than one prospector howler to fill it.

McKinley preferred to open the "mills" rather than open the "mints," and during the progress of the Spanish war we were assured that prosperity was indeed abroad in the land. The papers were filled with accounts of the wage increases, and of the new enterprises started. Now there comes occasionally the mention of a reduction of a failure, of a shut-down, or of a suspension. The shutdowns for the past two weeks more than equal the number of firms that resumed operations during the past few years. Also, from financial reports it is evident that the crop of failures is to be a record-breaking one, and that the tidal wave of failures is well under way. Those failures are not in the most noticeable instances, firms with a few thousand capital, but they are firms which are capitalized well into the tens and hundreds of thousands. This proves, as nothing else could, that the effective corporations have now commenced to absorb their former rivals, and that the middle ground between the trust and the cockroach is being cleared.

The sky, in order to be fleckless, must clear in wondrous manner before next March. There are now as many men who find it difficult to obtain work as there were four years ago. That number will increase, and the increase will prove our contention that it is impossible, under the present idiotic method of production, to furnish employment for all. It is not to the interest of the capitalist class that employment should be furnished. There must be unemployment in order that a surplus of labor power may keep prices down. The Republicans are just as successful in this work as are their Democratic brothers. By Socialism, and Socialism only, can the condition of the working class be improved. When we have control of the means of production, when we place production on a sane basis, we shall be able to eliminate the misery which flows from chronic depression, and we shall allow society to conduct its own business.

DANGERS OF A TOO SUDDEN MOVE.

The capitalist is a timid and cautious creature in the face of physical danger. The bourgeois soul of him shrinks from any high emprise that may involve buffets to his hide. He venerates and imitates the fox, and regards the lion as rude and clumsy. In business, the fox makes a fool of the lion, and capitalist politics is only the official expression of capitalist business, more or less bunglingly interpreted. That the Southern ex-slaveholder proceeded rough-handedly to kill the black workingman away from the polls, and to count the votes not cast for himself was due to the fact that he was not as far developed in the capitalist direction as his Northern compeer. The latter proceeded to frame statutes. These statutes are marvels of capitalist cunning. On their face they make for equality, but read in the light of the industrial conditions of to-day they make more powerfully for class rule than do the laws which give several votes to the rich aristocrat in Belgium to one of the wage worker.

THE RESIDENCE QUALIFICATION.

After disfranchising the colored workmen of Georgia, the Bryanites have also been, for the time being, gained. The United Mine Workers of America is in the position of having gained a victory, a victory truly not worth fighting for but still a "victory." The men will still have to buy at company stores, live in company houses; be robbed at the weighing; paid once a month instead of twice a month as the law requires; their children will be compelled to go to work at 7 and 8 years of age; their clothes will be mean, their food poor and no noticeable improvement will take place in their condition. Yet a victory will be claimed, because they will be told that after being on strike for 41 days, having two of their class killed and over forty injured besides losing over \$5,000,000 in wages, they have got the operators to concede something. All of which "something" the operators have already made from the raised prices charged for coal while the strike was on.

In the interest of good government I recommend that an amendment to the Constitution be submitted to the people providing for a qualified suffrage based on an educational or a property qualification, or both.

A man who has, by integrity and frugality, acquired a little home and is a taxpayer, should be allowed to vote whether he can read and write or not; but he who has, for the last thirty years, had the opportunities of free schools and cannot read and write, and has an equal chance for the acquisition of property and yet has, through indolence or profligacy or vice, failed to become a taxpayer, contributing something to the support of his State, should have no voice in making its laws.

We shall return to this subject again.

The receipt of a sample copy of *The People* is an invitation to subscribe.

The Birth and Progress of Disfranchisement.

For over ten years there has been a steady movement all over the United States looking to the disfranchisement of the propertyless wage-workers. In the earlier stages of this movement there did not seem to be any concerted action with a definite purpose. In localities separated widely as to territory and industrial conditions, it became increasingly harder for a workingman without property to vote. The persuasive influence of the shotgun in the "New South" induced thousands of dark-skinned wage-workers to abstain from the luxury of the vote, while in the Western States the wage-worker discovered that his ramblings in search of work militated against his acquiring the year's residence necessary—according to law—to fit him for voting. He was barred.

THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION.

The last class struggle will be decided by brains and ballots. The existence and growth of the Socialist Labor Party is a guarantee of that. That party not only determines what the price of victory shall be, but it selects the battle field and weapons. "We mean to own the mine, the land, the railroad, and the mill," and "to this end the ballot is the weapon, class consciousness the force." The Republican permits the Democrat and the Democrat allows the Republican to monopoly with the franchise, but the day is not far distant when the Socialist Labor Party will make it so dangerous an experiment that thieves will pass by on the other side and regret the "good old days."

Elementary Books on Socialism

It is one thing to get a man interested in Socialism; it is quite another thing to start him on the road to the Socialist Republic. These three books will do it. One leads up to the other.

WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE? By Daniel Delano. 5 cents.

"What means this Strike?" is an address delivered before the striking textile workers of New Bedford, Mass. It is the best thing extant with which to begin the study of socialism. The whole range of capitalist production is examined and analyzed in the light of Socialist Science.

REFORM OR REVOLUTION? By Daniel Delano. 5 cents.

An address delivered at Boston under the auspices of the People's Union.

The keynote of the address is to show the difference between Reform and Revolution, and to demonstrate that the working class can get nothing out of reform.

SOCIALISM. By W. S. McClure. 5 cents.

A comprehensive exposition of capitalist society, its contradictions, its brutality, and its approaching demolition. The author scientifically demonstrates the inevitable triumph of Socialism over Capitalism.

INTERMEDIATE BOOKS ON SOCIALISM.

When a workingman once gets started in Socialist literature, he develops an insatiable appetite for the Revolutionary Literature of Socialism. The following four books are especially effective followers for "What Means This Strike?" "Reform or Revolution," and McClure's "Socialism."

THE CAPITALIST CLASS. By Karl Kautsky. Adapted to America. 5 cents.

A clear-cut discussion of capitalism as it affects the working class. The book is an admirable antidote for the "political economy" of the average college professor. The author scientifically demonstrates the inevitable triumph of Socialism over Capitalism.

THE PROLETARIAT. By Karl Kautsky. Adapted to America. 5 cents.

"The Proletariat" should be read after "The Capitalist Class." The history and growth of the working class and the efforts of capitalist production on the working class are vividly portrayed. The chapter on "The Educated Proletariat" is highly instructive. This book is now being republished in the People Library.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE. By Karl Kautsky. Adapted to America. 5 cents.

The struggle for supremacy between the Working Class and the Capitalist Class is described and acted as Capitalist production develops. "The Class Struggle" is a comprehensive description of the nature of the contest and its inevitable outcome. The book is the complement of the two preceding ones. This book has already been republished in the People Library.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH. By Karl Kautsky. Adapted to America. 5 cents.

About the real thing a man wishes to know after he realizes that capitalism can not be the place. This book is an excellent introduction to the broad idea on which the Socialist Republic will appear, and it is the only work in English that gives a scientific treatment of the subject.

THE PLAN OF THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH. By Karl Kautsky. Adapted to America. 5 cents.

"The Plan of the Co-operative Commonwealth" will be very instructive to those who wish the specifications of the future social organization. This book should be read in connection with the three preceding ones. Taken together, the four books make a complete picture of the Socialist commonwealth. This book is now being republished in the People Library.

New York Labor News Company.

2 to 6 New Reade St. New York.

L Goldmann's Printing Office.

Cer. New Chambers & William St.,

works with Type Setting Machine

German and English.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

New and Second Hand.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 24 and 6 New Reade St.,
New York.

P.O. Box 1576, Telephone, 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance
Single Copy 2c
Six months 25c
One year \$0.50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	18,531
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	63,183
In 1896 (Presidential)	56,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	85,231



For President,
JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,
VALENTINE REMMEL,
of Pennsylvania.

The Socialist Labor Party is the child of conflict, and the progress of the race is the reward we receive for its battles.

THERE IS A LIMIT.

"The American workingmen will not starve in the midst of the abundance created by their labor." —Charles H. Corrigan, Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Governor of New York.

Men were hungry, baldly clad and shelterless under feudalism and chattel slavery because they could not produce sufficient food and clothes and build enough houses to provide these things for all. The tool was primitive and ineffective; famine could decimate the people in one community while plenty was smiling on a near by people, owing to the lack of speedy communication. In the face of these conditions men were forced either to starve or move. And when they moved it was generally into the land where the inhabitants were not so badly off, and rafted the iron dice of battle with them to decide who should eat.

To-day, however, we are confronted with different conditions. The tool has developed into the giant machinery of production; the most distant countries are more closely connected to-day than were contiguous countries in Europe under feudalism; food, clothing and shelter can be and are produced in such quantities that no human being need go without. To-day, the misery of the people is due to this very abundance. Men starve because there is too much food produced; they wear rags because they have made too much cloth; they have no shelter because they have built too many houses. Famine under the capitalistic system is caused by over abundance.

The American working class comprises 75 per cent. of the American people, and it owns less than three per cent. of the national wealth. They produce all the wealth and in return receive less than one-fifth. This renders it utterly impossible for them to buy back the wealth their labor has produced. As they are the great consuming class it follows that the goods produced by them and owned by the capitalists must pile up in the hands of the latter and produce panics; panics mean intensified misery and starvation for the workers. Either the capitalists must find some way of disposing of the four-fifths they take from the workers and keep the latter at work, or face the question: "Will the American people starve in the midst of plenty?"

They will not. The land of the United States was won by the Revolutionary Fathers and left as a heritage for the people. The working class has produced the magnificent machinery with which all their wants can be supplied. They have the power to take possession of the land and machinery at the ballot box. To expect that they will calmly submit to destruction in order to perpetuate the capitalist system is to expect a miracle.

No matter what legal quibble may be

advanced, the American people will not permit the ruling class to starve them.

The Socialist Labor Party points out and advocates a way in which the danger of a panic would be eliminated. This course the working class is bound to take eventually. The means of life must become public property. The tricks of the politicians may avail in ordinary times, but the stern sisters, hunger and cold, have a way of upsetting the frail fences built by shallow schemers.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

A REAL ANTI-IMPERIALIST.

It is clearly the interest of all wage-earners to oppose imperialism, root and branch, and if they have any doubt on the subject, let them consider the cotton operatives of Egypt.

Mr. Crosby, of the anti-imperialistic league has issued a small leaflet in which the above appears. The arguments in it are drawn mostly from the cotton industry of Egypt, and Crosby points out the fact that the prevailing wage is about twelve cents a day. The industry is unimportant, because the absence of coal makes it impossible to carry manufacturing on at a profit. The abundance of coal in and near the Philippines would change this aspect of affairs, and our mills and factories would migrate thither.

While these statements are undoubtedly true, the most important fact of all is overlooked. The waiting millions of Asia and of the Pacific Islands are as nothing compared with the development of the machine and the organization of industry. We shall admit that they are a menace at the present time, but they are a menace, not through their numbers, not because they differ from us in face, in language and dress, but because they are a new field of labor power. They can be used only by the present capitalist system. The embryonic capitalist of one hundred years ago was no more humane and no more patriotic than his descendant of to-day. He was just as eager for profits, and just as unscrupulous in obtaining them. He did not obtain them in the same measure, because the state of industry would not permit it. He would have exploited the Asiatic, but he had not the means. It is only when, through the development of machinery and the organization of industry the capitalist is forced constantly to cut his own throat that he reaches out and employs the barbarian.

Then again, he admits he knows nothing of free silver, franchise laws, or the consent of the governed. He does know neither more nor less than his fellow men. He knows that he is for the stars and stripes, and that he wants a hundred cents in his dollar. He is also aware that free trade would throw many men out of work, and he leaves all other questions to be settled by his "boys." He also believes that if McKinley is elected "there will not be an honest, capable man who is willing to work who will not be able to find it."

All those things he does not know, and he does know. We tell him a few things that he should learn. He was out of work because he did not own the tools of production. His work is uncertain and will end because he does not now own them. When he says that if he can get his children educated they will support him and he will never have to worry again, he forgets that his children must run up against the merry mill and before they support him they must first support themselves.

When he remarks "Why, the workingmen could elect a President themselves if they would," he hits the nail squarely on the head. That is what the workingmen will do, and that President will be a member of the Socialist Labor Party. When that time comes we shall have no Robinsons making tools of themselves and their class, and bidding for alms like a political mendicant, and crawling for sympathy like a man with a mental sore toe.

THE CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

CATS LEAPING OUT OF THE BAG OF A CRIME ON LABOR.

Strikers Begin to Talk—Their Interests Sacrificed to the Officers or Labor Fakirs — The "Settlements" Leave Open Shops—The Fakirs Disobey Orders of the Union.

The cigarmakers' strike that started last February in Krebs, Wertheimer & Schiffer's shop is still technically on.

Each day new facts are being brought to light showing beyond the shadow of doubt the gross corruption and stupidity of the labor fakirs in charge of the strike.

The salient points in connection with that strike will be given in successive articles in these columns as fast as the facts are gleamed from the strikers themselves, who are beginning to be thoroughly aroused to the bunco game that their leaders, the "Organized Scaberry," of the International Union have played upon them.

Last February, the Cigarmakers' International Union made a demand on Krebs, Wertheimer and Co. to "unionize" their shop along the pure and simple, no politics in the union line; in other words, upon the lines of leaving the rank and file of the workers disorganized, and placing them at the mercy of the "Organized Scaberry" of the labor fakir leaders. The firms refused, whereupon the 2,500 employees were asked to quit work. The majority of them did so. A committee, consisting of Adolf Strasser, Dan Harris, Maroushek and a couple of lesser lights of the "Organized Scaberry" brigade waited on Krebs & Co., and informed them that they would unionize the shop, and after they were through with them they would go after every other cigar manufacturer in the city.

Krebs immediately called a meeting of the principal manufacturers and they determined to do as was done in Boston a few weeks earlier; viz., as soon as the union struck one shop, all the others would lock out their men. Krebs made the same argument as was made in the Boston affair: "If they beat me, they will beat you. Our interests are identical. Let us all stand together and beat them. This gang of labor leaders is no good. They want to pull the suckers who are working for us into the union so they may have lots of dues and places for their strike committees, label committees and so on, and incidentally to blackmail us. Let us lock out the dopes and smash the leaders. They will only cause us bother. We don't need them in our way."

This argument had sufficient weight to weld thirteen of the largest cigar manufacturers in New York into one solid body. Krebs' shop was struck; 2,000 cigar makers and packers down, instantly the other twelve bosses locked out their employees to the number of 4,000, or more.

For fourteen weeks the strike drifted along. Meetings were held almost every day in the different strike quarters. The men and women on strike, and by the way, the women were in a big majority, were regaled with "speeches" daily on the glories of trades unionism pure and simple. "Capital and Labor were brothers" they just had a little difference with their big brother, but if they all stood together they would win.

In the meantime, the strike committee, backed up in its nefarious work by the Kangaroo Social Democratic "Volkszeitung," and the Bohemian "Hlas Lidu," lived on the fat of the land. Eighteen dollars a week and expenses, sometimes, with the chief fakirs amounting to this much more, was their lot, while the unfortunate striker received four dollars through assessments and donations.

At the end of the fourteen weeks Krebs asked for a conference with the strikers. He agreed to give the cigarmakers an advance of seventy-five cents and the packers from ten to twenty-five cents, but he refused to recognize the fakirs.

This offer was refused, and matters drifted along in the usual way for several weeks more, when Krebs made a second offer. This time it was \$1.50 increase for the cigarmakers and from ten to fifty cents for packers. This advance was to go into operation in all the shops.

The fakirs, looking out only for themselves and ready to sacrifice the interests of the men, feared a break in the ranks. What the fakirs wanted was the strike to continue, so that funds would come in and the strike committee could live in clover. They sent down to Pfeifer's shop, on the Bowery, and secured an ex-striker who was employed there to come and speak to the strikers. He did so, and said that he, for one, would never go back until the union was recognized (which was very bold of him, seeing he was already in possession of a steady job). His hurrah speech won the day for the fakirs. The strikers continued to strike.

A few weeks more found many breaks in the ranks of hungry men. Kaufmann's cigar factory, at Thirty-third street and First avenue, which was one of the locked out factories, secured some of the strikers from time to time, until over fifty had gone back. A meeting of the union members of that particular shop was held on thirty-ninth street and First avenue that ended in a riot. This was about three weeks ago. It was caused by the presence of one scab and the ridiculous conduct of one of the strike leaders—a fellow named Corrigan, a cigar packer. When the row was at its height he ascended the platform and said in a mordant way, "Shit togethers, boys; and we wins. We'll stay out till December, en if we don't wins then we'll stay out until the older DeMolions."

Some of the strikers remarked that if he had his way, the strike would never end, as he was boasting out in all kinds of new clothes, shoes and drinks; in fact, he was as prosperous as ever.

The same is true of Maroushek, who is now on the stump

for the party of Judge Freedman who enjoined the strikers, Bennett and the rest of the gang.

The desire to maintain this hopeless strike for sake of the pickings that are in it can well be illustrated by an occurrence in one of the Brooklyn unions recently. No. 292 Brooklyn Packers' Union, instructed their delegate, a packer named Arie, to introduce a motion calling the strike off. He returned the following week and said he did not dare to carry out his instructions. The fact was that he was in league with the other fakirs, and simply ignored his instructions, so nothing came of it.

Settlements are claimed to have been made in three of the thirteen shops. This has been heralded as a victory; but nothing could be further from the truth.

The three firms, Hilsen's, McCoy's and Schwartz's, agreed to give a small increase, but they insisted on maintaining open shop, and open shop it is. That is to say, any cigarmaker in New York can go to work in these shops whether he belongs to the International Union or not, which were exactly the conditions prevailing in Krebs' prior to the strike.

That the strike is hopelessly lost is very evident. That the strikers should continue to suffer as they do for the benefit of a few labor skates is nothing short of a crime.

I shall in future articles take up another phase of this affair as presented by another set of strikers.

Roosevelt deplored very strongly any attempt to stir up "class strife" in his speech at Madison Square. He said that led to the "loss of liberty." The mild-mannered Theodore is right. Class strife will lead to the loss of the liberty which he and the class he stands for enjoy today: the liberty of bearing in the heads of the workers with spiked police clubs, and shooting them full of lead with military rifle; the liberty to rob the workers in the factory and destroy their daughters as the working girls in Paterson are destroyed. Yes, this kind of liberty will be lost. Smashed by the Arm and Hammer ballot of the Socialist Labor Party.

The coming election will be a great test of the power of the working class. The vote for the Socialist Labor Party will be large and that vote will be of the soundest possible character. There is another thing more noticeable this year than ever before: that is the wild and desperate attempts made to interest and distract the "labor vote." There is not a capitalist candidate who does not bid for it. There is not a "labor" paper that is not out for one or the other of the capitalist parties. Their attempts to mask their dastardly work are without avail. Not only do we bring the hammer of the Socialist Labor Party down on their heads, but they, themselves, are successfully pulling down their own structure.

The coming election will be a great test of the power of the working class. The vote for the Socialist Labor Party will be large and that vote will be of the soundest possible character. There is another thing more noticeable this year than ever before: that is the wild and desperate attempts made to interest and distract the "labor vote." There is not a capitalist candidate who does not bid for it. There is not a "labor" paper that is not out for one or the other of the capitalist parties. Their attempts to mask their dastardly work are without avail. Not only do we bring the hammer of the Socialist Labor Party down on their heads, but they, themselves, are successfully pulling down their own structure.

The meetings of the Socialist Labor Party continue to be the largest and the best held in New York. The brass bands of the Democrats and Republicans bring a crowd, but when the speakers get up the crowd fades away. On the contrary, at our meetings we have great crowds and hold them sometimes for four hours. No other party can duplicate this, because no other party has speakers who have anything to say.

IN CALIFORNIA.

Section Los Angeles, Putting Up a Vigorous Fight.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Section Los Angeles county, S. L. P., is carrying on a vigorous campaign throughout the southern part of the State. Comrade Holmes, county organizer, spoke at the Soldier's Home last week to an audience of about 300. The speaker traced the industrial development in this country from the early days of the Republic, when the mass of the people owned the means of production, to the present rotten-ripe capitalism, with its class ownership of the instruments of labor, which were used as a means to enslave and fleece the mass of the people—the working class—who were worked like cattle in the mines, on the farms and railroads, and in the factories and sweatshops. Even little children (4,500,000 of them) were kept from the schools and used to grind out profits and dividends for the capitalist class. This

isoidom keeps on bumping from one idiotic theory and practice into another. Each time he sets himself up as a man who knows, when in fact, he knows nothing; in his ignorance, he abuses and maligns you; finds out that you are right, copies you step by step, and finally, comes, let's say, fully up to your standard. Who do you imagine would entrust his machine jobs to him rather than to you?

B. J.—Idiots no doubt.

U. S.—The man's improvement in such a case could only accrue to your credit. Sensible people will entrust in you all the more, would they not?

B. J.—That's so.

U. S.—Now, suppose that the man who blundered in that way sneering at you from step to step, and from step to step learning from you—suppose he were to set himself up as the real machinist, what would you think of that?

B. J.—Every sane man would say of him that his conceit was greater than his good sense, and none but idiots would patronize hi

U. S.—Correct. So far I have supposed the case of a blunderer who finally learns. But, now, suppose this blunderer don't learn, and being still in his blundering period does set himself up in competition with your machine shop?

B. J.—Why, such a fellow could only attract the most idiotic of customers.

U. S.—Well, that is exactly the case with Mr. Eugene V. Debs, the presidential candidate of the chimney-brush ticket in this State, and you surely know it.

B. J.—Yes, he has been blundering and blundering all the time while all the time impudently denouncing the Socialist Labor Party.

U. S.—He first declared himself a Socialist, and yet joined Bryan's 16 in 1900, and denounced the Socialist Labor Party as intolerable.

B. J.—Yes. And then he again declared himself a Socialist, but repudiated the ballot, all the time sneering at the Socialist Labor Party for being bigoted.

U. S.—Yes. And then he started a hundred-year-old colonization plan, and declared that the Socialist Labor Party was too orthodox.

B. J.—I remember that. And then he started a political party with a farmers' plank in it as the means to "emancipate the working class."

F. N. T.

San Pedro, October 27, 1900.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (with his face all puckered up into a knot)—What is this I see?

UNCLE SAM—What? Which 2 Where?

B. J.—There are two Socialist tickets in this State.

U. S.—Off you

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The Details of a Trick.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Socialism has taken a firm grip on a great many wage-workers in this old Dutch town. The meetings we have held here are well attended by an appreciative audience, and expressions of approbation are numerous from workmen that hardly knew the meaning of the word before. It is remarkable what workers this section has; their tenacity of purpose would be almost impossible in any other movement. We have here two fine speakers, comrades Markley and Wallace, eloquent and well grounded in scientific Socialism. One of the comrades gave a description in the DAILY PEOPLE of the 1st of a meeting held in the Third Ward of this city, and I would like to add a few lines in regard to the political complexion of this section of the city. This ward is Democratic to the backbone. States may rise and fall, cities may grow and decay, but the Democracy of the Third Ward remains beautifully intact. One would think that this would do away with the ward beehive, but here you find him fully developed and out for the dough. Let me cite one instance of many to prove they will have nothing but Democracy. The Schenectady Locomotive Works are located in this ward, and were until about a year ago divided by one of the most important streets in the city. The Works wanted this street closed where it divided the shops, and this is how they went about it. They had a number of aldermen known as the committee on roads and bridges come to the shops and look the ground over. They went and then called a meeting of the citizens interested.

The officers of the Locomotive Works got out a petition, and a few of their employees that owned houses on the street were requested to sign it. Those men knew the consequences if they refused, and they signed. The rest of the signers were people that lived a mile away from the locality, some of them.

At the hearing there were speeches made pro and con, but one thing was noticeable; the room was divided by a railing and on the inside sat the committee of aldermen and the officials of the Locomotive Works, and on the outside sat the victims. The meeting was adjourned until the regular sitting of the Common Council when the matter was to be settled. In the mean time, the officials were not idle. They had seen the capitalist press of the city, both Democratic and Republican, and they were strongly in favor of the street closing matter. Some of the aldermen objected to it, and it was thought that the works might be defeated in their object, but in this they made a sad mistake.

The officials invited the aldermen body to come and see how necessary it was for them to have this street closed. The aldermen went and that settled it. The street was ordered closed at the next meeting with but two dissenting voices. Those aldermen who were the strongest opponents were after their visit the most in favor of it. The worst feature of this capitalistic deal was that a great many people who lived on the opposite side of the works from the city had to go a roundabout way to get to the city where they did their trading and their little homes were depreciated to nearly one half of their original value. Did this teach them a lesson? Not bit of it; they put up a Democrat capitalistic tool a short time after for aldermen, and one that was in the closing deal too, and lo and behold, he was elected; now another of the pliable term runs out this fall, and he is nominated again for the office; but comrade Wallace will give him the fight of his life. I was a resident of this ward until about a year ago, and was well acquainted with their tricks. The propaganda of the S. L. P. has done great work during the last few weeks over in that Democratic stronghold, it has started the wage-slave to do his own thinking.

SECTION SCHENECTADY.

Schenectady, October 25.

and catcalls. We had to drive the crowd away at 11:30. When we got the "boys" we've got the nation. They evidently are being weaned.

W. H. TEN EYCK.
Syracuse, October 22.

A General Who Sees But Does Not Understand.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—The following paragraph from General Bragg's speech, delivered at the Palast theatre the other day, is indeed interesting on account of its candid exposure of the present prevailing circumstances. The old General being a mouth-piece of the Republican party, told his hearers a different story than is generally listened to by the public. But the General fell out of his role as a political actor, when he said:

"It is folly in accord with the history of mankind everywhere that things abroad will excite our sympathy and attention, while the same thing directly at home is overlooked and neglected. Our missionaries struggle to convert the heathen. They take their lives in their hands and wage war against the devil in far-off lands, while in the same block or country village in which they lived when at home, the devil runs rampant over three quarters of the country. Our charities for the suffering far-off poor are enormous, but in the back alley behind our houses we can find poverty and suffering more than enough to absorb all the surplus that we have, if we are inclined to give it; but we either do not see it or forget it, or else our negligence of it comes from a desire to see our name in a public list as a donor in distant lands to a charity which draws our attention away from it."

General Bragg has given a terrible blow to the moral character of us fellow mental slaves of the firm of Hanna & Co., for what he exposes they try to hide. Just think of it how high we stand! We consider a chase after the devil (!) in far-off lands of higher value and greater significance than to render aid to the needy and poor in the back alley behind our homes!

Indeed, it is not prosperity, but on the contrary, poverty and misery that frown from back alleys and elsewhere.

If it be true, as logicians say, "that the old are slow to assert anything or to receive any new doctrine," then the General makes an exception to these rules, for he has been a Democrat and office holder in that other political wing of capitalism for a great number of years. He shows clearly that he and others are in our opponents' camp, for the furtherance of an unjust cause only.

A feature of Corrigan's meetings was the deep interest manifested by the crowds in the economic portion of his speeches. When a passing man would stop to listen he would stay until the close, and after the speaker had finished the crowd lingered around the street apparently hungering for more of the same kind. The results of the agitation of Comrades Shilberg and Corrigan will be shown, without doubt, on election day.

At one of the Corrigan meetings an admirer of McKinley thought to unmask himself of his full dinner pail enthusiasm. He came up to the stand and shouted, "Hurrah for McKinley! Hurrah for McKinley!"

"I see you have his badge," said Corrigan, with a smile.

"You bet I have!" Hurrah!"

"Yes, you wear it under your coat tails," said Corrigan, with crushing sarcasm. "Patched pants are an infallible sign of McKinley prosperity."

By this time the misguided follower of the solemn silence had disappeared around the corner pulling his coat tails to his knee joints.

Corrigan was speaking of the standard bearer of the working class, Joseph Malloney, when a garlic-smelling individual near the stand yelled:

"Hurrah for Teps! Hewjene Wee Teps!"

Corrigan turned on him a withering glance, but the fellow persisted.

"Well, what do you think of that language for an American movement? Go down to the river and wash yourself," said Corrigan.

"What! You hat insultings me. I am!" said the cigarette-roller, drawing his shoulders up under his black hair.

"Go away," said Corrigan, with a laugh. "You have insulted yourself. Go back to the hock shop."

An inebriated Bryanite happened along and rather vociferously proclaimed his admiration for the side partner of Steinberg. His remarks were allowed to pass unnoticed until he began to distract the meeting, when Corrigan turned to the crowd and said:

"These are the boys who are whining about coercion at the polls. They want free speech for themselves, and representation for every one opposed to them. This fellow is a fair representative of his old, Bill Bryan!"

BERNARD O'DONNELL.
Baltimore, October 27.

Duluth Hustling.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The outlook for a big Socialist Labor Party vote this year is bright and hopeful. In every corner of the land the fighting Socialist Labor Party is smashing the fraudulent "issues" of the old parties.

Every State in the union is being stumped and blanketed with literature as never before.

The Socialists throughout the country must be alive to the situation—to the necessity of genuine hustling. A big vote is a cinch, but if the vote is not bigger it is our own fault.

The spirit of revolt, now dormant in the breast of many a wage-slave could be fanned into a flame only by agitation which will manifest itself at the polls.

But Socialism will not "come any way," nor will it grow on the trees. Neither

will a big vote be polled without hustling.

It is the intention of this letter to arouse those comrades throughout the land who are members at large, or readers of the "PEOPLE," or otherwise isolated Socialist who live in a town or community away from the movement

and did it in so convincing and easy a way that his hearers were impressed with his clear cut logic.

Report to the full-dinner-pail proposition of the Republican party, the speaker drew forth a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm when he said:

"The Republican party, controlled as it is by the large capitalists of the country, tells you that you have a full dinner pail, and if you want to keep it full you must re-elect the silent prophet to the Presidency. You who have created all of the wealth of the nation; you who have built the palaces of the capitalist masters; you who by your industry have stored up so much wealth in the past three years for the capitalist class that they are compelled to knock at the walls of China, and conquer a heathen people in order to dispose of that surplus wealth; I say this party, these capitalists, offer you a full dinner pail!"

The closing words were uttered with such force, such sarcasm, that for a moment the crowd stood still, and then burst into deafening applause, salutation equalled at an open air meeting.

Continuing, the speaker said: "And are you men? Are you going to stand idly by and allow this string of insults to pass unchallenged? Are you going to bend the knee to your master and permit him to spit in your face? No! A thousand times no! If you are men, worthy of the name, you should stamp out the infamous class that insults you by throwing you this crust in return for the wealth you create. It is in your power to do it. You still have the ballot in your possession. You still have the means of freedom in your grasp, and while you have it you should not hesitate to strike—and strike hard. A vote for Malloney and Remmel on election day, a cross mark in the circle under the arm and hamper of the Socialist Labor Party, means a vote for freedom, means a defiant resentment of the full dinner pail insult to the working class. A vote for any other party means that the workingmen of this country love the chains that bind them and are wholly satisfied with their misery if they carry a full dinner pail. That they would be free, himself must strike the blow!"

After his address at Gay and Baltimore streets, many old men who had probably heard the gospel of freedom for the first time advanced to the platform and warmly grasped comrade Corrigan's hand, saying: "That's the finest speech I ever heard in my life, and I'm not a young man either. There was truth in your words, and a man doesn't hear the truth often in a political speech."

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his willing efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not



Socialist Labor Party Roll of States in the Presidential Election of 1900.

CALIFORNIA.

Nine electors for Malloney and Remmel.

COLORADO.

Four electors for Malloney and Remmel.

Governor—S. B. Hutchinson.

Lieut.-Governor—A. De Gerville.

Secretary of State—A. W. Webster.

State Treasurer—Fred Hoffman.

State Auditor—Alfred H. Lampe.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ida R. Johnson.

Attorney-General—John J. Markham.

Regents State University—Alfred Mallon.

Justice Supreme Court—J. N. Martin.

CONNECTICUT.

Six electors for Malloney and Remmel.

Governor—Adam Marx.

Lieut.-Governor—James M. Parker.

Secretary of State—Faustin Serrurier.

Treasurer—Edward Lapham.

Comptroller—Henry Mather.

Attorney General—Charles Peckham.

GEORGIA.

Thirteen electors for Malloney and Remmel.

ILLINOIS.

Twenty-four electors for Malloney and Remmel.

Governor—L. P. Hoffman.

Lieut.-Governor—William W. Cox.

Secretary of State—Frank Sayer.

Attorney-General—Jerome Boul.

State Treasurer—Thomas B. Allen.

Auditor—Valentine Martin.

Trustees of University—Sidney W. Vasconcelles, Wm. Sawyer and John Hellgren.

INDIANA.

Fifteen electors for Malloney and Remmel.

Governor—Phillip Moore.

Lieutenant-Governor—G. A. Dryer.

Secretary of State—Elmer W. Byram.

Treasurer—Jacob Fritz.

Auditor—Thomas F. Soules.

Attorney-General—John Youngman.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Oliver P. Stover.

Statistician—Wm. H. Singer.

State Geologist—John Burkhardt.

Presidential electors at large—W. J. Colbert, Christopher Schabd.

IOWA.

Thirteen electors for Malloney and Remmel.

Secretary of State—J. M. Kremer.

Treasurer—E. C. Matzen.

KENTUCKY.

Thirteen electors for Malloney and Remmel.

MARYLAND.

Eight electors for Malloney and Remmel.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fifteen electors for Malloney and Remmel.

Governor—Michael T. Berry.

Lieutenant-Governor—Moritz Rutherford.

Secretary of Commonwealth—Alfred E. Jones.

Treasurer and Receiver-General—F. A. Nagler.

Attorney-General—Frank MacDonald.

Auditor—F. A. Forstrom.

MICHIGAN.

Fourteen electors for Malloney and Remmel.

Governor—Henry Ulbrecht.

Lieut.-Governor—Gillis Boyenga.

Secretary of State—Oscar Hoffman.

Treasurer—Henry Markwardt.

Com. of State Land Office—Isaac Bachelder.

Auditor-General—Shepard Cowles.

Attorney-General—P. Friesman, Jr.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Frank Hinck.

Member of State Board of Education—Mrs. E. Smith.

MINNESOTA.

Nine electors for Malloney and Remmel.

Governor—Edward Kriz.

MISSOURI.

Seventeen electors for Malloney and Remmel.

NEW JERSEY.

Ten electors for Malloney and Remmel, and congressmen for every district.

NEW YORK.

Thirty-six electors for Malloney and Remmel.

Governor—Charles H. Corrigan.

Lieut.-Governor—Leander Armstrong.

Secretary of State—Joseph H. Sweeney.

Comptroller—Alfred C. Kuhn.

Treasurer—Jacob E. Alexander.

Attorney-General—Justus Ebert.

State Engineer and Surveyor—John E. Wallace.

OHIO.

Twenty-three electors for Malloney and Remmel.

Secretary of State—Samuel Borton.

Judge of the Supreme Court—D. W. Wallace.

Dairy and Food Commissioner—Otto Steinbrenner.

Commissioner of Common Schools—William Garrison.
Member of Board of Public Works—David F. Cronin.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thirty-two electors for Malloney and Remmel.

Auditor-General—William J. Eberle.

Congressmen-at-Large—John R. Root, Donald L. Munro.

RHODE ISLAND.

Four electors for Malloney and Remmel.

TEXAS.

Fifteen electors for Malloney and Remmel.

UTAH.

Three electors for Malloney and Remmel.

VIRGINIA.

Twelve electors for Malloney and Remmel.

WISCONSIN.

Twelve electors for Malloney and Remmel.

WASHINGTON.

Four electors for Malloney and Remmel.

WISCONSIN.

Twelve electors for Malloney and Remmel.

</div